



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C08K 5/00, 5/49, 5/3492, C08L 67/00, 77/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/45364 (43) International Publication Date: 15 October 1998 (15.10.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/06736 (22) International Filing Date: 7 April 1998 (07.04.98) (30) Priority Data: 08/833,571 7 April 1997 (07.04.97) US (71) Applicant: E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY [US/US]; 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19898 (US). (72) Inventors: KASOWSKI, Robert, Valentine; 2153 Brinton's Bridge Road, West Chester, PA 19382 (US). MARTENS, Marvin, M.; 5602 Greenmont Place, Vienna, WV 26105 (US). (74) Agent: FORSTNER, James, A.; E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Legal Patent Records Center, 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19898 (US).		(81) Designated States: CA, JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: FLAME RETARDANT RESIN COMPOSITIONS (57) Abstract This invention relates to flame retardants for polyester and polyamide compositions, and specifically relates to compositions containing (1) 30 to 70 weight percent of a polyester or a synthetic, aliphatic polyamide and synthetic aliphatic, aromatic polyamide copolymers or a mixture thereof; (2) 15 to 40 weight percent of glass or mineral reinforcing agent; and (3) a flame retardant of (a) 5 to 45 weight percent of melamine polyphosphate; (b) 15 to 30 weight percent of melamine polyphosphate and up to 10 weight percent of a charring catalyst; (c) 15 to 30 weight percent of melamine polyphosphate, up to 10 weight percent of a charring catalyst and up to 10 weight percent or a char former, wherein all percents by weight are based on the total weight of (1) + (2) + (3) only.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

TITLE

FLAME RETARDANT RESIN COMPOSITIONS

5

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to resin compositions which have a combination of good physical properties and good flame retardance.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

10

Synthetic resins, including polyesters and aliphatic and aromatic polyamides, such as nylon-6,6 and nylon-6, and copolymers thereof, are often used for molded articles and fibers. In many uses, particularly for molded articles, it is preferred if the resin has improved resistance to fire, compared to the resin alone. This is often attained by the addition of various agents which improve the basic fire resistance (i.e., flame retardance) of the resin, but sometimes these agents degrade or diminish other physical properties of the resin. Since resins are widely used, compositions which have improved fire resistance but yet retain the desirable physical properties of the resin are constantly being sought.

15

German Patents 2,150,484 and 2,130,793, and A. E. Lipska, Comb. Inst. Arizona State Univ., West. State Sect. Combust, Inst. WSCI, 1973, report that certain tungsten compounds can be used in various ways to improve the fire resistance of polyamides. The combinations of agents described hereinafter are not disclosed in these references.

20

U.S. Patent 4,298,518 discloses compositions containing polyamides and melamine cyanurate, which are said to have good fire resistance.

25

U.S. Patent 3,458,470 discloses compositions containing polyamides and a variety of tungsten or molybdenum compounds, including silico- and phospho-tungstic acids. These compositions are said to have good resistance to discoloration and be stable to light.

30

Melamine phosphate may be added to synthetic resins to improve the flame retardancy of the resins, but when heated to normal engineering polymer processing temperatures the melamine phosphate gives off so much water that the resultant mixture of the resin and the melamine phosphate has very poor physical properties.

35

What are needed, therefore, are flame retardant resin compositions which do not have the problems and deficiencies of the prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to flame retardants for polyester and polyamide compositions wherein the polyamides are synthetic aliphatic polyamides, and synthetic aliphatic aromatic polyamide copolymers, and mixtures thereof, and specifically relates to compositions containing (1) 30 to 70 weight percent of a polyester or a synthetic, aliphatic polyamide or a mixture thereof; (2) 15 to 40 weight percent of glass or mineral reinforcing agent; and (3) a flame retardant of
10 (a) 20 to 45 weight percent of melamine polyphosphate; (b) 15 to 30 weight percent of melamine polyphosphate and up to 10 weight percent of a charring catalyst; (c) 15 to 30 weight percent of melamine polyphosphate, up to 10 weight percent of a charring catalyst and up to 10 weight percent of a char former, wherein all percents by weight are based on the total weight of (1)+(2)+(3) only.

15 These compositions exhibit good fire resistance and are useful as molding resins. These compositions may also include other additional fillers and additives as are commonly known in the art.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

20 The composition described herein is a resin composition having both good physical properties and good flame retardancy. The composition has three components (1) a polyester or certain polyamides or a mixture thereof; (2) a glass or mineral reinforcing agent; and (3) a flame retardant which includes a melamine polyphosphate compound and optionally a charring catalyst, or a charring catalyst
25 and a char former.

The first component is a polyester or certain polyamides or a mixture thereof, which is present in an amount of 30 to 70 weight percent of the composition.

"Polyester" as used herein includes polymers having an inherent viscosity
30 of 0.3 or greater and which are, in general, linear saturated condensation products of glycols and dicarboxylic acids, or reactive derivatives thereof. Preferably, they will comprise condensation products of aromatic dicarboxylic acids having 8 to 14 carbon atoms and at least one glycol selected from the group consisting of neopentyl glycol, cyclohexane dimethanol and aliphatic glycols of the formula
35 $\text{HO}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$ where n is an integer of 2 to 10. Up to 50 mole percent of the aromatic dicarboxylic acids may be replaced by at least one different aromatic dicarboxylic acid having from 8 to 14 carbon atoms, and/or up to 20 mole percent

may be replaced by an aliphatic dicarboxylic acid having from 2 to 12 carbon atoms.

The most common polyester compositions are based on polyethylene terephthalate homopolymers, polybutylene terephthalate homopolymers, polyethylene terephthalate /polybutylene terephthalate copolymers, polyethylene terephthalate/polybutylene terephthalate mixtures and mixtures thereof, although other polyester may be used as well, alone, in combination with each other, or in combination with those polyesters listed above.

"Synthetic polyamide", as used herein, includes a polymer which is made by man, and does not include natural fibers such as wools or silks. By an "aliphatic polyamide" is meant a polymer which has repeat units which include amide groups in the main chain, and in which at least some, preferably at least 50 mole percent, of these amide groups (through the nitrogen atoms and/or carbonyl carbon atoms of the amide groups) are connected to aliphatic carbon atoms. Preferred polyamides include nylon-6,6, nylon-6, nylon 6,12, and copolymers of nylon-6,6 and nylon 6. Nylon-6,6 and nylon-6, and copolymers thereof, are especially preferred and nylon-6,6 is more preferred.

By "aliphatic aromatic polyamide copolymers" is meant a polymer which has repeat units which include amide groups in the main chain, and in which at least some of these amide groups (through the nitrogen atoms and/or the carbonyl carbon atoms of the amide groups) are connected to aromatic carbon atoms. Preferred "aliphatic aromatic polyamides copolymers" include nylon 6T/6I (polyhexamethylene terephthalamide/polyhexamethylene isophthalamide copolymer), 6T/6,6 (polyhexamethylene terephthalamide/polyhexamethylene adipamide copolymer), 6T/6,10 (polyhexamethylene terephthalamide/polyhexamethylene decanediamide copolymer), 6T/6,12 (polyhexamethylene terephthalamide/polyhexamethylene dodecanediamide copolymer), etc.

The second component in the invention is a reinforcing agent, such as a glass or mineral reinforcing agent, and which may include glass, carbon, mica and/or aramid fibers. The reinforcing agent, which is present in an amount of 15 to 40 weight percent, is important in obtaining the desired combination of both good physical properties and improved fire resistance in the inventive composition.

The third component of the invention is a flame retardant that includes a melamine polyphosphate compound and optionally either a charring catalyst or a charring catalyst and a char former. In one embodiment, the melamine

polyphosphate compound is doped with a charring catalyst or with a charring catalyst and a char former.

5 The melamine polyphosphate compound is the melamine salt of of polyphosphoric acid. The polymeric chain of polyphosphoric acid is ideally $(\text{HMPO}_3)_n$, where n is greater than 2 and M stands for melamine. Melamine pyrophosphate is defined as $\text{H}_4\text{M}_2\text{PO}_7$, where M stands for melamine. The polymeric sodium salt is $(\text{NaPO}_3)_n$. It is only required that the average chain length be greater than 2, some pyro and mono phases will ordinarily result during synthesis of melamine polyphosphate.

10 The flame retardant component typically contains 20 to 45 weight percent of the melamine polyphosphate compound, based on the total weight of the composition. When less than 20 weight percent of the melamine polyphosphate compound is present, the composition is not effective as a flame retardant under UL94. However, lower amounts of the flame retardant may be effective under a
15 flame retardant test less stringent than UL94, such as the glow wire test of International Standard IEC 695-2-1/0 1994. For synthetic polyamides, in practice the upper amount of the melamine polyphosphate component is 35 weight percent, because while it may be possible to use greater than 30 weight percent of a melamine polyphosphate compound, such amounts are not deemed to be
20 practical because of the high costs of using such an amount of the melamine polyphosphate compound. However, even greater amounts of the melamine polyphosphate may be used, especially when a polyester is used.

The preferred amount of flame retardant used with aliphatic polyamides is 25-30%.

25 An optional ingredient of the inventive composition that is part of the flame retardant is a charring catalyst. When melamine polyphosphate is used as the melamine compound, the presence of the charring catalyst is not essential to the invention, but its use in conjunction with melamine polyphosphate greatly reduces the amount of melamine polyphosphate needed, as discussed below.

30 As used herein, the term "charring catalyst" includes metal salt of a tungstic acid or a complex oxide acid of tungsten and a metalloid, a tin oxide salt such as sodium tin oxide, and/or ammonium sulfamate. Preferred metal salts include alkali metal salts of a tungstic acid, with sodium tungstate being especially preferred. By a complex oxide acid of tungsten and a metalloid is
35 meant a complex oxide acid formed by a metalloid such as phosphorous or silicon and tungsten. Preferred complex oxide acids include silicotungstic acid and phosphotungstic acid, with silicotungstic acid being especially preferred. If the charring catalyst is present as part of the flame retardant component of the

inventive composition it is present in an amount up to 10 weight percent based on the total weight of the inventive composition. A preferred range is from 0.1 to 10 weight percent, with a more preferred range being from 0.1 to 2 weight percent.

- 5 Another optional ingredient of the inventive composition that is part of the flame retardant is a char former such as a polyhydric alcohol. Other examples include novolac, vinyl alcohols and starches. In the present invention, it is preferred that the polyhydric alcohol be penterithritol or dipenterithritol. If it is present in the composition, the char former is present in amounts of up to 10 weight percent based on the total weight of the inventive composition. A preferred range is from 0.1 to 10 weight percent, with a more preferred range being from 0.1 to 2 weight percent.

Still other optional ingredients of the inventive composition that are part of the flame retardant are melamine cyanurate, melamine, and zinc borate.

- 15 By "melamine compound doped with a charring catalyst" is meant a melamine phosphate compound such as melamine pyrophosphate that is made such that the charring catalyst is bound to the melamine polyphosphate. The melamine compound doped with a charring catalyst may be made by preparing an aqueous solution of melamine, preparing an aqueous solution of silicotungstic acid or phosphotungstic acid, and preparing an aqueous solution of a phosphorous acid, such as polyphosphoric acid. The tungstic acid solution is added to the phosphorous solution, and then that mixture is added to the melamine solution, wherein melamine pyrophosphate is formed. The resulting solution is vacuum dried to produce the doped melamine polyphosphate compound. The mole ratio of the melamine to phosphorous in the solution should be from 2:1 to 1:2. The number of moles of the charring catalyst should be from 0.01 to 0.5 moles per mole of melamine polyphosphate compound, and preferably 0.1 moles per mole of melamine compound. There may not be a 100% formation of melamine polyphosphate when the doped melamine compound is made, so that while the doped melamine compound is primarily melamine polyphosphate, it may also include melamine phosphate and/or melamine pyrophosphate.

- 35 The melamine compound that is doped with a charring catalyst may also be made by contacting, in an aqueous medium, melamine and silicotungstic acid or phosphotungstic acid in a molar ratio of from 1 to 24 moles of melamine per mole of the tungsten compound to prepare "melamine salts" of the tungstic acids. It is preferred that the contacting be carried out at 50°C to 100°C. It is believed that the melamine not only forms salts with the tungsten compound used, but also solvates the resulting salt much like water forms hydrates. Cyanuric acid may

also be present so that the melamine forms a "mixed salt" with cyanuric acid and the silico- or phosphotungstic acid.

It has also been discovered that for compositions that include a synthetic, aliphatic polyamide and a glass or mineral reinforcing agent, melamine polyphosphate alone is effective as a flame retardant to obtain UL-94 V0 if used in a proportion of 25 to 30 weight percent. As discussed above, an amount of melamine polyphosphate of 5 weight percent or above may be effective to pass a less stringent flame retardant test such as the glow wire test.

The compositions described herein have improved fire resistance compared to the resin alone, and are particularly useful as molding resins for making parts such as electrical and electronic parts such as bobbins, coil forms, connectors, fasteners, and for parts in equipment such as circuit breakers. These compositions also retain the good physical properties of the resins, that is desirable mechanical properties particularly toughness. Toughness may be roughly estimated as being proportional to the product of the tensile strength and elongation, so the higher either or both of these are, the tougher the polymer. It is preferred that the composition be fire resistant enough so that it has a rating of V0 in the Underwriters Laboratory test UL-94, at a thickness of 0.16 cm (1/16 inch).

It is well known that lower levels of the flame retardants disclosed herein may be successfully used to prepare compositions which meet flame retardant tests less demanding than Underwriters Laboratory test UL-94. For example, lower amounts of the inventive flame retardants may be used in combination with a resin and a reinforcing agent and still pass the glow wire test under less demanding conditions, specifically at temperatures lower than 960°C and/or at higher thicknesses than 1.5 mm.

It is also preferred that the melamine phosphate compound, reinforcing agent and flame retardant, such as the charring catalyst, be relatively well dispersed in the resin. A preferred degree of dispersion can be attained by producing the composition in any of a number of different types of equipment which are commonly used to disperse materials in polymers. For instance, a twin screw extruder with appropriate mixing screw sections can be used to satisfactorily melt mix the ingredients. It is also believed that the dispersion of the charring catalyst in the polymer is aided by starting with tungsten compound having relatively small particle sizes.

It has also been discovered that the elongation of molded bars made from the inventive composition may be unexpectedly increased by adding to the composition a compatibilizer such as a silane compound. An example of an acceptable silane compound is triethoxy(3-aminopropyl) silane sold under the

trade name A1100 by Aldrich Chemical Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The silane compound may be added to the composition by any conventional method. A preferred method is that the silane is first coated onto the melamine polyphosphate compound before the melamine polyphosphate compound is added to the other components of the inventive composition. Alternatively, the silane may be added to the resin and/or reinforcing agent, which is then mixed with the melamine polyphosphate compound.

The silane compound may be present in any amount up to 0.4 weight percent, based on the total weight of the resin, reinforcing agent, flame retardant and silane compound only. A preferred range is from 0.01 to 0.4 weight percent, and a more preferred range is from 0.1 to 0.3 weight percent.

In a preferred embodiment, a flow enhancer may be added to the composition to improve the flow. An example of an acceptable flow enhancer is dodecanedioic acid (DDDA), available from E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company of Wilmington, Delaware. When a flow enhancer is used with the compositions of the invention, it is preferred that the flow enhancer be used in an amount of from 0.25 to 0.5 weight percent, based only on the total weight percent of the resin, reinforcing agent, flame retardant and, if present, silane compound.

EXAMPLES

The following abbreviations are used in the Examples and the Tables set out below:

STA - silicotungstic acid

NYADG - wollastonite

PBT - polybutylene terephthalate

PET - polyethylene terephthalate

MPOP - melamine polyphosphate,

VALOX 307 - PBT made by GE, (Schenectady, NY)

HTN - High Temperature Nylon 501 by DUPONT, (Wilmington, DE)

Unless otherwise indicated, the following procedure was used in the examples. The resin used in the Example was both resin pellets and ground resin, and then the resin, a reinforcing material, a melamine polyphosphate compound, a charring catalyst, a charring catalyst and a char former, were thoroughly mixed, which usually took 30 minutes. In the examples where a doped melamine compound was used, the doped melamine compound was prepared as set forth in the Example, and then was thoroughly mixed with the resin and reinforcing material.

The resin mixture was then dried under standard conditions, and then extruded on either a 28 mm or a 30 mm Werner & Pfleiderer twin screw extruder, using a screw design having a mid range screw severity, at a melt temperature of 270-300°C, and at rates of 11.3-15.9 kg per hour. Bars of 1/16" were molded on a 5 0.043 kg (1.5 oz) molding machine. Standard molding conditions for the resin mixtures were used.

These resin mixtures were then molded into bars using typical injection molding machines, ranging from laboratory sized machines to commercial sized machines. Melt temperatures were typically 280-300°C, and mold temperatures 10 were typically 45-100°C. The molded bars were then tested for a flammability rating in the UL-94 test at 0.16 cm thickness, unless otherwise indicated.

Examples: Nylon6,6 Resin

In the following examples, Zytel 101® nylon 6,6 resin sold by DuPont 15 was used. The data are summarized in Table 1. The reinforcement is either glass (PPG 3540) or NYADG.

Table 1 sets forth the compositions of the following Examples 1-4 using aliphatic polyamide.

20 Example 1: MPOP/char catalyst

A molded bar was made with melamine polyphosphate doped with a charring catalyst. 385 g of melamine and 423 g polyphosphoric acid was dissolved in 2500 g of methanol. 15 g STA was added and the mixture was stirred overnight. It was filtered and dried in a vac oven 90°C. The composition 25 was found to perform at a rating of UL94VO.

Example 2: MPOP

A molded bar was made with melamine polyphosphate doped with a charring catalyst. The preparation of melamine polyphosphate was done by first 30 adding 65 gallons hot water to a large tank. Next, 4,600 g HCl (37% concentration) was added, then 12.95 lbs of melamine and 11.75 lbs of sodium polyphosphate (Hexaphos® from FMC, Philadelphia, PA). Stir and heat for 3 hours. Then the NaCl was filtered out via washing. The product was dried in a vac oven. The composition had a rating of UL94VO.

35

Example 3: MPOP

A molded bar was made with melamine polyphosphate (from example 2). The melamine polyphosphate was heated at 270°C for 30 minutes. The composition was rated "V0".

5

Example 4: MPOP

A molded bar was made with melamine polyphosphate (from example 2). The melamine polyphosphate was heated at 270°C for 30 minutes. The composition was rated "V0".

10

Table 1 - Examples 1-4

Exam. No.	Composition (Wt. %)					
	Nylon 6,6 Pellet	Nylon 6,6 Powder	Flame Retardant Type	Flame Retardant Amount	Filler Type	Filler Amount
1	20	30	MPOP/STA	25	glass	25
2	20	30	MPOP	25	glass	25
3	20	30	MPOP	25	glass	25
4	20	30	MPOP	25	NYADG	25

Example 5: Polyester

A molded bar was made using Rynite® 3934 polyester resin and the melamine polyphosphate from Example 2. Proportions were PET pellets, 20%; PET powder, 30%; MPOP, 25%; and glass, 25%. The composition had a rating of UL94V0.

15

Example 6: Polybutylene terephthalate (PBT).

A molded bar was made with MPOP (from Example 2). The composition was 20% PBT pellets (GE VALOX); 25% PBT powder (GE VALOX), 30% MPOP, and 25% glass (PPG 3563). It had a rating of UL94VO.

20

Example 7: PBT

A molded bar was made with MPOP (from Example 2). The composition the same as Example 6 except that the MPOP was heated at 270°C for 30 minutes. It had a rating of UL94VO.

25

Example 8: high temperature nylon (HTN)

A molded bar was made with melamine polyphosphate (from Example 2). The composition was 25% HTN 501 pellets, 25% HTN 501 powder, 25% MPOP and 25% glass (PPG 3540). It had a rating of UL94VO.

30

Although particular embodiments of the present invention have been described in the foregoing description, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the invention is capable of numerous modifications, substitutions and rearrangements without departing from the spirit or essential attributes of the invention. Reference should be made to the appended claims, rather than to the foregoing specification, as indicating the scope of the invention.

In addition to the components discussed above, the compositions of this invention may contain additives commonly employed with synthetic resins, such as colorants, mold release agents, antioxidants, tougheners, nucleating agents, ultraviolet light and heat stabilizers and the like. An example of a common filler is magnesium hydroxide.

What is claimed is:

1. A composition comprising:
 - (1) 30 to 70 weight percent of a polymer selected from the class consisting of polyesters, synthetic aliphatic polyamides and synthetic aliphatic aromatic polyamide copolymers, or a mixture thereof;
 - (2) 15 to 40 weight percent of a reinforcing agent; and
 - (3) a flame retardant selected from the group consisting of
 - (a) 20 to 45 weight percent of melamine polyphosphate;
 - (b) 15 to 30 weight percent of melamine polyphosphate plus up to 10 weight percent of a charring catalyst;
 - (c) 15 to 30 weight percent of melamine polyphosphate, up to 10 weight percent of a charring catalyst and up to 10 weight percent of a char former,
- wherein all percents by weight are based on the total weight of (1)+(2)+(3) only.
2. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the charring catalyst is phosphotungstic acid, silicotungstic acid, or an alkali metal salt of tungstic acid.
3. The composition of any of Claims 1-2 wherein the amount of the charring catalyst is 0.1 to 10 weight percent.
4. The composition of any of Claims 1-3 wherein the char former is a polyhydric alcohol.
5. The composition of Claim 4 wherein the polyhydric alcohol is pentaerythritol.
6. The composition of any of Claims 1-5 wherein the amount of the char former is 0.1 to 10 weight percent.
7. The composition of any of Claims 1-6 wherein said aliphatic polyamide is nylon-6,6, nylon-6, copolymers thereof or mixtures thereof and the amount of flame retardant is 25-30%.
8. The composition of any of Claims 1-7 wherein said polyester is polyethylene terephthalate, polybutylene terephthalate, polyethylene terephthalate/polybutylene terephthalate copolymers or polyethylene terephthalate/polybutylene terephthalate mixtures.
9. The composition of any of Claims 1-8 wherein the flame retardant is melamine polyphosphate.
10. The composition of Claim 9 wherein the melamine polyphosphate is present in an amount of 25 to 45 weight percent.
11. The composition of any of Claims 1-10 wherein said reinforcing agent is glass, carbon, mica, aramid fibers or mixtures thereof.

12. The composition of Claim 1, wherein the composition comprises a mixture of 60 weight percent or greater of a polyester and up to 40 weight percent of a synthetic, aliphatic polyamide.

13. A molded article made from the composition of any of claims 1 to 12.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. l. Application No.

PCT/US 98/06736

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C08K5/00 C08K5/49 C08K5/3492 C08L67/00 C08L77/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C08K C08L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, X	WO 98 08898 A (DU PONT) 5 March 1998 see page 11, line 36 - page 13, line 10 see page 14, line 11 - line 24	1,7-13
P, X	WO 97 23565 A (DU PONT) 3 July 1997 see the whole document	1-13
X	DE 44 36 281 A (CHEMIE LINZ DEUTSCHLAND) 18 April 1996 see page 2, line 25 - line 28 see page 3, line 1-45	1,7-13
X	WO 96 09344 A (CHEMIE LINZ GMBH ; HORACEK HEINRICH (AT); RITZBERGER KLAUS (AT); RE) 28 March 1996	1,7-13
Y	see page 4, line 1 - line 10	1-6
	-/-	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 July 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

27/07/1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl.
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Andriollo, G

In: **ational Application No**

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

2.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Int. J. Application No

PCT/US 98/06736

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9808898 A	05-03-1998	AU 4088797 A	19-03-1998
WO 9723565 A	03-07-1997	US 5618865 A	08-04-1997
		US 5708065 A	13-01-1998
		AU 1422797 A	17-07-1997
DE 4436281 A	18-04-1996	NONE	
WO 9609344 A	28-03-1996	AT 167691 T	15-07-1998
		AU 686456 B	05-02-1998
		AU 3523095 A	09-04-1996
		BR 9508978 A	25-11-1997
		CA 2200576 A	28-03-1996
		EP 0782599 A	09-07-1997
		JP 10505875 T	09-06-1998
		PL 319306 A	04-08-1997
		ZA 9507978 A	18-04-1996
DE 2150484 A	24-05-1973	NONE	